Drab Beaver Hats at \$3; a splendid article, extra quality, at \$4 Please call and examine before perchasing. Gentleman's and Boys' Summer Hate before a large variety, at the One Price Store, No. 123 J., W. KELLOGO.

THE SUMMER FRIENDS OF JENNINGS & THE SUMMER FRIENDS OF JENNINGS & Co.—Some people complain of the neglect and unkindness of "summer friends." W. T. JENNINGS & Co., the well-knows fashionable tailors and dealers in elegant ready-made clothing, have no cause for each complaint. Numbers of their friends have summered and wintered with them for twenty-seven years, and the area of their custom is continually enlarging. This year they offer a tack of summer allothing, unrivalled, in cut and material, in the United States. A variety of new styles of goods, imported expressible for this home, have been made up after the latest Parislan modes, and the ready-made assortment of ligh, costs, sacks, palectos, wests and pantaloons, will command the admiration of all who examine it. Strangurs, or gentlemen about to leave town, can have suits made to order, within forty-eight hours, warranted to fit gracefully and well. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 23 Broadway, Americas Hotel.

Knox .- The industrious, persevering, ANOX.— THE HOUSETIOUS, PERSOVETING, and ever indefatigable KNOX, of No. 128 Fallon-st, is selling white Beavers. Fanamas, and Straw Hats, with a perfect rush. KNOX has the faculty of isstefully fitting the head, and making ordinary men look like gentlemen; and as he gives to business his personal attention, you are are always sure to be received with the utmost politicases. KNOX is a great favorite with those who deal with him at wear his hats.

ANDREWS & LANPHIER, Merchant lors, have removed from No. 203 to No. 627 Broadway, swetter's Marble Buildings, between Houston and Bleeckets, between they are prepared to furnish articles in their at the shortest notice, and the most fashionable materials. The summer assortment at AGATE's.

No. 256 Broadway, consisting of zephyr Under Shirts, an Drawers, gossamer Stocks and cravats, Silk and Lisle Glove imported from the first French houses, is well worth a critic inspection. Agars's Corazza Shirts are a standard article fashion. They are the ne plus ultra of shirt-making. A REAL LUXURY IN THE HEAT OF EUMMER.—The introduction of the light so't, and elastic Zepher Under Garments, marks an era in the improvement of Summer Ciothing: to be ignorant of the improvement of Summer Ciothing: to be ignorant of the iqualities and vitues is to fall behind the age is the pursuit and enjoyment of health and comfort. Call, examine, purchase, and trijoy. Ray & ADAMS, Hosters, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

"Transparent vases, o'er whose graceful sides, Hung rich festoons, green leaves, young buds, And fregrance-freighted flowers."

And fogrance-freighted flowers."

Surely the poet must have been thinking of the elegant Window Shades that have gained such an
enviable reputation for Mr. John Greason, whose store,
No. 281 Greenwich-street, contains, also, the very largest and
best amortment of wall-paper, oil cloths, elegant table covers, and other similar articles, which are sold at the very
lowest possible ngure.—Sunday News.

Lace Curtains, Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and all other Curtain Materials for sale at reduced prices, by KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 54 Reade-st. and 2009 Broadway.

SANDERS & Co., No. 301 Grand st. commence This Day to sell off their large stock of Silks and other Dress Goods, Crape Shawls, &c., at very reduced prices. Call soon and secure the bargains.

GREAT SALE OF FRENCH MUSLINS AND BAREGES.—HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER open to-day one of the most splendid assortments of French Musins and Ba-reges ever found in this city, and that too at less than half their real value. See too it, lacies, if you would get the greatest bargains you have ever found in these desirable summer goods.

The recent large importation of Can-The recent large importation of Canton Crape Shawls and Silks that were sold at suction last week
were mostly all purchased by G. M. Bobins, consequently his
stock of these goods is certainly the most complete in the city,
while his extremely low prices astonish thousands who daily
through his store. In lacking through his stock of Bareges,
Tissoes, Grenadines, Challies, Poplin, Barege de Laues,
printed Jaconets and Lawns, they will be found, in point of
beauty, elegance and fabric, superior to anything seen before
this season. His stock of men's and boys wear, drapery
muslims, and domestic goods generally, is very extensive, at
No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard-st.

BRADY'S PRIZE PICTURES AT THE Wonlo's Fain.—Portraits of Gen. Pierce and Senator King, Daniel Webster, Fillmore, Cass, Boneles, and most of the prominent men of the day, are on exhibition at his Gullery, Nos. 205 and '7 Stroadway, where the public are invited to call and judge for themselves of their mreit. SHOW CASES, SHOW CASES .- A large

assortment constantly on hand. Also Cases of every description made to order, of Silver, Mahogany, Rose wood, Black Walmit, &c. N. B.—Stores fitted up in the neatest style at short notice, by B. K. PERLES, No. 124 Grandes, N. Y., three doors east of Broadway. Hommony .- This excellent article for

summer use, made from the best Southern Corn; also Farina, Wheaten Grits, and Corn Farina—all superior articles—will be served in any part of the city. Orders left at the Chelses Mills, No. 254 27th-st., or No. 10 Bestman-st., will meet with attention.

MUNSON & WILLIS.

STRAWBERRIES, SUGARS, TEAS AND COPPERS. - The best place in New-York to get good Oroce ries, and all kinds of Frui s, is at PARKER's Temperance Store, No. 224 Broome-st., corner of Ludlow.

Excellent Tea and Coffee, whelesale and retail, at W. P. Moory & Co.'s Ten Warehouse, No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the National Theatre. The most delicious Black Tea we ever drank, came from this es-tablishment, and cost only 4; per fb. This Ten was imported averaged by family use. in S and 5 fb. cantisters, and 14 and

TEAS .- The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tra Company, No. 125 Chatham-st., (between Pearl and Rosseveit.) the oldest Tra Establishment in the city. We assure our readers that they can do better bere than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail. They have now no Branch Stores.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

WIE AND HAIR DYE .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory, No. 4 Wall-st., is the best place in the city for procuring these articles; his original Liquid Hair Dye holds the highest place in public estimation, and for the last four-teop years has given the greatest estisfaction to thousands who have used it in all parts of the world. As a Wig and Toupee maker he has no equal. Copy his address, and beware of imitations.

NEED IT BE AGAIN REPEATED, that DAVIS'S RAHVENE will change Gray Hair to its former solor, by acting upon the roots, and in a peculiar manner stimulating the coloring glands See Circular, with testimony from number of our most respectable citizans. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale at the General Dépot, Noz. 306 Grandast and at 192 Broad say, 79 Washington st. 362 Hudson-st. 127 Bowery, and 111 Houston-st.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation, the very best ever invented; equally celebrated is GOURAUD's Medicated Scape for curing pimples, freckies, sail rhoum, fisch-worms, telest, milowness, tan, roughness, tan, Poudre Subtile uproofs hair from any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Liquid White, and Hair Gloss, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S celebrated Liquid Hair Dys. for Coloring the Hair or Whiskers instanter, upon natural principles, and warranted free from all caustic substances, is applied daily, and sold wholesade and retail, at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. N. B.—Private rooms for applying the Dys, and fitting on Wigs.

DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS do not gripe, sicken, or leave the howels costive, but a a free and natural state. For sale whoseenle and retail by A. B. & D. Sanos, No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York, and J. F. Fuir, Newark, N. J. Price 25 conts.

R. R. R .-- CHILLS AND FEVER .-- We

R. R. -CHILLS AND FEVER.—We distrantee that Radway's Ready Relief will remove this distressing piague. It stops the chills in a few minutes, and its warming, cleansing and invigorating influence thrills through every sceretion of the system.

It should be taken internally, to keep the stomach free from acid, and to neutralise the poisonous minam of ague. It should be applied externally to stop the pain—to give renewed action to the functions of the skin—the joints and ligaments, the nerves and muscles—to vivify and refresh the senses from stuper, sleep or drowstness.

Let every individual bear this important fact in mind—Radway's Ready Relief will check the chills in a few minutes and stop the pain instantly. It cures Neuraliza, Rheumatic, Nervous, Choleric, Disarhoric Pains in a few minutes. It acver fails in relieving the patient from pain.

Price 50 and 25 cents per bottle.

Radway's Co., No. 162 Fulton st.

TRUSSES .- Ruptures effectually cured

TRUSSES.—Kuptures effectually cureby Massi's newly invented, light, self-adjusting clear
Trea.—S. H. Mansii, practical Treas Manufacturer, is th
idventor of a new Treas, pronounced by the faculty to the most effective one extant, properly adjusting itse
to every position of the body, rendering displacement in
possible. It not only insures a complete referention of th
bowels, but effects a radical cure. Mr. Massii having ha
twenty years' experience in the treatment of herein, wi
twenty years' experience in the treatment of herein, wi
twenty years' experience in the treatment of herein, and
the children invariably cured. Open until 9 o'clock
the evening.

Massii & Co., No. 23 Maiden-Isno.

RATS, BEWARE !-- We observe that Lyon, the renowned the of vermin, has reduced the price of his Pills and Powder to Twenty-five cents per flast and box. In all conscience they were cheap enough before. What housekeeper will feel the loss of ice shillings is getting rid of Bed bugs. Fless and all other vermin that infest the bouse! These powders are free from poisen. Beware of worthless imitations! Apply at the store of E. Lyon, No. 6M Broadway, where the original articles are to be found.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & merunary. No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-et, have received, direct from the European manufactories, per arrivals from Europe, a large and elegant assortment of Mosale Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, surpassing anyma ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, insteady our own, and for sale tail 10 per cont. less than er storns epiling similar goods.

CARPETINES, &C .- SMITH & LOURS-

CARPETINGS, OCC. — SMITH CC LOUNSTERN, No. 448 Pearl-st, have now in store a complete and
designable assortment of Braisto Styrics, which they are
offering of the following very reduced prices:

Per yard.

Velvet Carpets. ... 19/ to 16/ Tapestry Ingrains... 6/ to 7/
Tapestry do..... 7/ to 10/ Superfine do.... 1/5 to 5/
Brussels do..... 7/ to 10/ Extra fine do.... 1/6 to 3/
Also Floor Oil Cloths 3 to 24 feet wide, and a choice assortment of all other goods connected with the trade, from 10 to
20 per cont. less than last year's prices.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 21.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Wil-Hamsburgh and Jersey City for 12th cents per week, psyable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post-Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed upon the Carriers' books.

THE WHIG ALMANAC for 1852, contains the complete vote for President in 1844 and 1848. For sale at this office. Price 12j cents. It can be obtained in Baltimore, at Bur-

We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk This Morning. Price, six cents.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MOR-ROW MORNING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price Six Cents .-The America sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

The Prospect at Baltimore. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, June 20, 1852-8 P. M.

We were cheated in the adjournmentbut no matter. We shall nominate Scott inevitably, and early in the day, (Monday,) I think. The Scott men are all in high spirits to-night. The others, otherwise, Yours. EYE.

Kossuth Speaks To-Night!

If one of the Monarchs or Prime Ministers of Europe were announced to speak this evening in our City, no hall would be large enough to hold all that would eagerly flock to hear him.

The actual case is not exactly that. But the chosen leader and chief of a brave and free-souled Nation-who rose from poverty and obscurity to that lofty position by the sheer force of his genius, his eloquence, his unselfish, untiring patriotismwho still maintains it in defiance of perfidy, discomfiture and the crushing weight of two gigantic Empires-will to-night address our citizensand for the last time! There is no probability that he will ever revisit the Western Continent after his departure, now at hand. Who will not wish to hear him now?

The meeting to-night is not to foment insurrections nor excite to bloodshed. A great man, called by his Nation and by Humanity to hold the ties of affection subordinate to those of Patriotism, must leave his mother and sisters among us while he returns to Europe to abide whatever fortune may there befall him. He has no means wherewith to provide for the subsistence of those dear to him, and he will not divert to that personal use the money confided to him in aid of his country's liberation. In view of these facts, certain Ladies and Gentlemen of our City have united in inviting him to speak in behalf of his exiled kindred whom he must leave among us. We hope for a crowded auditory, and especially that those friends of Peace who, because they are such, have felt constrained to decline giving aid to Kossuth's efforts, will be present in full force

NO MORE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS: Having been thoroughly weaned of National Conventions in 1848, we have hoped

and labored that the People should arrive at a like conclusion. And we now rejoice in the conviction that the present month has done much toward diffusing and ripening that conclusion.

On the 1st inst. a 'Democratic' National Convention assembled at Baltimore, Every State was represented; but the Delegate from one was voted Bogus and excluded. Five or six persons had been fairly commended to the Convention by the People as the men from among whom they should select a party candidate for President. No others than these were fairly within the scope of a nomination. Yet, after fortyoddineffectual ballots, they were all thrown aside and a man of no eminence, either of talent or public service, who, when ambiguously presented by his own State, had expressly declined a place on the roll of candidates, deeming success impossible, was thrust forward as the only Democratic candidate. "Hurrah! Hurrah!" yells a thick-and-thin devotee of the party; "he is the very man !-Hurrah for Price !" No, Bill, says another, 'you have got the name wrong-it is Page.' "Yes, I know," says the former, "Hurrah for Page! Everybody knows it is Page!"and whang go the cannons, up soars the flags, and away goes the procession, music-led and eight deep, in honor of a candidate for the Presidency whose very name was unknown to nine-tenths of his present supporters a little month ago! We Republicans laugh at the loyal gladness, cheers and festivities of a monarchical nation on the birth of a Prince who may become a desolating tyrant and will very probably (judging from his antecedents.) prove a great fool-but how does this differ essentially from the Ratification orgies which have just been enacted all over the land?

-Next in order comes the Whig Convention-and what is the spectacle here presented? Many honorable and eminent men have been deputed by the Whigs of the several States and Districts to meet at Baltimore and select a Whig candidate for President. Along with these are some of a different character, who have begged or intrigued for an appointment in the hope of making something out of itmen bankrupt in politics, in business and in reputation. The first two days are expended in gouging out of their seats several henestly chosen Delegates, who represent encies, and putting pretenders in their places. By this means, the vote for the leading candidate—the candidate of the People-is seriously diminished. Then come the ballotings, to which two days are given without result; until, late on Saturday night, the Convention adjourned over exhausted and outworn by this unhealthy. feverish strife, and the irregular living connected with it, to begin a second week of it this morning.

How easily, how beneficently, might all this excitement, strife and bitterness have been avoided by our leaders' simply agreeing that the People shall make the candidate in casting their votes for President! Half the trouble and one-fourth the expense already incurred in not making a candidate would thus have answered every purpose. The friends of Webster, Scott, Fillmore could each put forth their addresses, and make their speeches in favor of their respective favorites-the discussion of their relative merits could go en simultaneously with that of the party issues involved in the canvass-and at last. every one having had the whole year of the contest wherein to compare facts and arrive at a conclusion, each could vote the Electoral Ticket of his party, headed ' For President, Winfield Scott,' or 'Daniel Webster,' or 'Millard Fillmore,' or anybody else, as he should see fit. The vote being thus polled, the indorsements could be counted as well as the ballots, returned at once to the County Committee, by that to the State Committee, and hence to the Central Committee at Washington, which could announce within ten days after Election how every State but California had voted, and for whom the larger number of Whigs had decided that the entire Whig Electoral Vote should be cast. And this would be an Election by the People-uncontrolled by cliques, cabals or conventions. Each man would vote his own honest preference, and the Statesman or Hero who should thus, without distracting or weakening his party, receive the unconstrained suffrages of two or three hundred thousand freemen, might well feel prouder of that honor than of an election under our present cramping machinery, which compels every elector to choose between two candidates thrust upon him or throw away his

-We shall come to this system in time -indeed, we must. The People are becoming too intelligent to endure the old, rickety, vicious machinery much longer .-If to-day, the Whig National Convention would simply appoint a good National Committee to take all necessary steps to secure a full and fair return of the People's endorsements on their ballots next November, and then adjourn without day, they will have made out a very fair week's work. Every Whig voter would vote the Whig Electoral Ticket headed with his candidate's name, untrammeled by convention or caucuses. Then if the larger numbers said 'Webster,' Webster it would be; and so if a plurality said 'Scott' or · Fillmore.' We should all be working all summer and fall for a Whig ascendency while working for our man, whoever that man might he; we should all be busy at the poll next November in order to get in as many votes for our candidates respectively as possible. We should poll many thousands more of votes for the Whig Electors than we otherwise shall, and carry States that we shall now lose, whoever may be nominated. And, better still, no portion of the party would hereafter be constrained to gulp down Platforms they utterly detest in order to secure such nominations as they deem indispensable to success:-a necessity which reminds one of the baggage-hampered, plunder-laden French army that Wellington routed at Vittoria, whose battalions (the wits said) "abandoned their cannon to save their mistresses." When things are at the worst, they can't help mending, if they change at all; and we cherish the joyful hope that the very last Whig National Convention adjourns to-day.

The Albany Atlas undertakes by "few plain words" to set another journal straight" about the New-Hampshire Test Act, and this is the fist it makes of it:

"The Constitution of New-Hampshire was adopted in 1792, and for forty years thereafter that State was a Federal or Whig State, and no attempt was made to change it. Within the last twenty years seven or eight attempts have been made to call a Convention to change the Constitution—the Democrats going for and the Whigs against it."

Remarks .- JOHN LANGDON, WILLIAM PLUM-MER, SAMUEL BELL, and other Democrats, were Governors of New-Hampshire during about half of the "forty years" instanced by The Atlas, with Legislatures to match. New-Hampshire voted for Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton at the Presidential Election of 1804 and for JAMES MONROE in 1816, and again in 1820. It was barely carried against Madison by the most vehement exertions. And throughout the last twenty years what is called "Democracy" has controlled every department of its government with scarcely an exception, and could have called a Convention whenever it chose and adopted any amendments it saw

The Providence (R. I.) Post commences a characteristic wriggle in the gutter for votes as follows : "A GUSH OF FRANKNESS .- The New York Tribune

makes abundant professions of being 'a toller for the people,' and says a great deal to make the impression that it has a large faith in the people, the 'tolling mil--We presume the Editor must have known

these assertions to be filse. If there be another paper that makes fewer "professions" than The Tribune, let it be named. Yet, whenever an enemy wishes to assail us he is apt to begin,-" The Tribune makes great pretensions to piety," or "philanthrophy," or "morality," or "love for the Irish," or whatever good quality it may see fit to accuse us of a Pharisaic pretension to-in utter disregard of truth. Is it not plain enough by this seven eighths of their respective constitu- time that professions of gadliness and flatteries of

the majority are not characteristic of this journal? The Post bases its miserable, votearticle on our strictures on the course of those poor men in our State who cast their votes against Free Schools. Yet we feel a perfect confidence that on that very subject The Post's opinion dif fers in nothing essential from ours. Dare it state frankly and clearly what it does think on the sub-

THE AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW for July opens a new volume, with its price reduced from \$5 to \$3 per annum, though its contents still cover 96 ample double-columned pages. A fair portrait of Thomas Conwin preludes the No. A spicy letter to the Harpers on the right side of the Copyright Question, a paper on the U.S. Consular System, two on the Pierce Convention and 'Democratic Principles' are given, with several fair Literary essays,-not including that on the Character of Napoleon, whom the writer strangely supposes to be universally detested in this country, because Walter Scott and Alison have written against him! He actually seems ignorant that Headley's and kindred glorifications of the modern Casar have been far more popular and more widely diffused among us than those to which he attributes such an exaggerated influence. He talks of America as

"the only civilized nation upon the face of the globe able to pronounce a just verdict in the case of the Holy Alliance vs. Napoleon."

-Well, Sir! when they shall have rendered that just verdict," (which will of course be dead against both parties,) there is a little account to be settled of the cause of Universal Liberty es. Napoleon, the bitterest and most destructive enemy which Republics and Republicans ever encountered. What had 'the Holy Alliance' to do with the dispersion by armed force of the Republican Legislature of France and the arbitrary creation of a Consular despotism in its stead?

The chief errors of Napoleon, this writer assumes, were his massacre of prisoners at Jaffa, his infringement of the Treaty of Amiens, and the slaughter of the Duke d'Enghein. These he proceeds to dispose of by excusing the first, denying the second, and asserting his idel's ignorance o the last-right in the teeth of his own will, which explicitly says-

"I ordered the Duke of Engheln to be arrested and executed because it was necessary," &c.

-This, his eulogist asserts, was an outright lie-and, if it were, we can hardly imagine a more wanton, foolish, self-accusing falsehood.

But let that pass. The apologist never hints at the fact that d'Enghein was seized in a foreign country, where Napoleon had no more right to take him than he would have had in Pittsburgh. Even though the victim had been a conspirator against Napoleon's life, (of which there is no proof.) his death, under the circumstances, would have been judicially a murder.

-And now let this apologist try his hand upon some of the more atrocious crimes committed by the object of his admiration-as, for instance,-1. His perfidious usurpation of the Consulate,

and dispersion of the French Legislature-a crime recently parodied, in a mere beastly and bungling fashion, by his paltry nephew;

2. His dvorce of Josephine ;

3. His unprovoked invasion of Spain, after swindling King Ferdinand out of his own country and into a foreign prison by a series of atrocious perjuries which would have deeply disgraced a captain of pirates or a head slave-trader on the coast of Guinea.

-When he shall have exhibited the nicety of his moral sense in justifying these, or reducing them to the size of "blemishes," we shall be likely to look him over again.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE - Maine Law Defeat .- Our readers will have seen with what dexterity the old dodge has been played in this Statethe Maine Law passed in each House by overwhelming majorities, yet not passed after all, since the two disagreed on the question of allowing the act to stand postponed one year or indefinitely in case the People should say No to it when submitted for their dreision next November. True nobody believed they would vote No, nor come within Five Thousand of it : but here was the best chance for a dodge that the case afforded, and it was improved. So the bill is dead, though twothirds of the members can swear they voted for it! If the contrivers of this cheat are not put on the free list of all the grog-shops in creation, their genius will not be adequately rewarded.

This, you see, is the Rhode Island trick over We trust it will meet the Rhode Island

Iowa .- The Whigs of the Ist district have nominated PHILIP VIELE of Lee Co., for Congress. Hon. Lincoln Clark, (Opp.) is the present member.

John Tyler has resurrected himself in order to certify that Franklin Pearce is just the man to run well for President, especially because he comes from a State which goes the whole hog for slave-hunting. He thus praises New-Hamp-

"On the Slavery question she had taken her position on the Stavery question and and taken her position firmly—so firmly, that after having nominated a Domocratic Governor, as she believed him to be, she hesitated not to throw him overboard upon understanding that he was tinctured with Free-Sollism. She made a new nomination and won the victory. She stood, therefore, the research and one is the contract and one. prominently forth as challenging the respect and conf nce of the constitutional party of the coustry.

-How the hearts of Henry B. Stanton and John Van Buren will be electrified by this eloquent tribute! How their appeals in favor of "Democratic Progress" will be surcharged with eloquence by the facts here brought afresh to view! They know, perfectly, that Frank Pierce was the very man who stripped poor old John Atwood of his regular nomination for Governor, and kicked him under the table, because he had the audacity to write that he (a poor Baptist preacher up in the hills with only \$500 a year salary, and not a city D. D. with \$3,000 to \$5,000) did not fully approve the Fugitive Slave Law. For this he was b ed, and now John and Henry are exhausting their reservoirs of patriotism in efforts to make his executioner President! "And this is a world," says Sampson Brass, " which has lunar influences, and revolutions on its axis, and comes various games of that sort!" Sampson was right. One Talbot Watts has written me

letters at various times, claiming to have made wonderful discoveries in Medical Science, and urging me to look into them for the public's sake and his own. A length I answered him in substance, "If you are perfectly sure that your discoveries are real and impor tant, and mean to pay me for my time and trouble, I will make the investigation you require." He very eagerly closed with this proposition, and I commence the investigation desired, which I prosecuted till I was satisfied, perfectly and finally. I never till now wrote a line for publication on the subject, never asked nor re ceived any pay for my lost time, and Mr. Watts is welcome to write me as many more letters as he chooses with the perfect assurance that they will remain, like those he has recently sent me, unanswered. He may have a great deal of money, but he connot have enough to buy from me one line of commendation of his nostrums. -Such is the full history of a matter which the Sa-

tanie Press says-

"shows pretty plainly on what principles The Tribune is conducted, and that it is one of the most impadent black mail papers ever published in this country."

I beg leave to restate, for the ave hundredth time, that the Editor of this paper, having quite as much work as he desires, is obliged to decline invitations to look | temptation!"

into this or that invention, discovery, &c., out of which the discoverer or patentee intends to make money; but if he does comply with the solicitations of any one that he should examine some wonderful invention of astounding discovery, he expects to be paid for his ti ne and has none to spare on any other terms. His spinions are not for sale-as Mr. Watts can testify. And if space in these columns is required to advance any person's interests, however honestly and laudably, it mus be paid for, and the matter inserted must distinctly ap pour ag an advertisement. If this is 'Black Mail,' so be

Rev. CALVIN COLTON, Author of "Public Economy for the United States," has been ap-pointed Professor of Political Economy in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Mr. Colton has devoted years to the study of his theme, and will differ widely from most Professors of Public Economy in having ideas of his own on the subject, and not swallowing Say, Ricardo and Mill without even an attempt at digestion.

The Outcast Children.

"The astounding facts that more than one-fearth of the cutire number committed to this prison, and that nearly one-half of those charged with petty of fenses against person and property had not attained the age of twenty-one years, call loudly for the adoption of some measure, that may stay the progress of these cadets of crime."

[Report from the Warden of the City Prison—Jan. 1, 1852 "Of the higher grades of felony, four-fifths of the com-plaints examined have been against minors, and full two-thirds of all the complaints for crime acted on during the term have been against persons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one."
[Presentment of the Grand Jury-New-York, 1852.

Out of 16,000 criminals committed to the Tombs this last year, over 4,000 were under twenty-one years of age! And of these about 800 were beween the ages of nine and fifteen ! Of the 2,400 thieves confined there, 1,100 were

under twenty-one, and some 600 under fifteen. But hear Mr. Matsell on this subject, in his Re-

port of 1850 ·

ort of 1850:

"Reports have been made to me from the Captalus o
(11) Patrol Districts, from which it appears that the
enormous number of 2,955 children are engaged in those
Wards alone, as above described, [1, e. in plifering
prostitution, begging and immoralities of the most loathsome description.] And of these, mo-thirds are females
between eight and sixteen years of age! This estimate, I
believe, to be far short of the number engaged."

Mr. Matsell then reckons up the various classes of vagrant children in this City, making the whole number about ten thousand. Mr. M. thinks the pove would be a low estimate the present wear. -One more text, and not without its pathos, too.

"The bodies of two boys were found gesterday morning, in the ruins of the fire in Hammersly at. The names of the deceased are unknown, and it is probable that they will not be identified, as they are thought to be lads who had no home, but wandered about the City in the daytime, and at night slept in stables, carts or else where."

[Tribune, June 12, Is our most Christian community aware of all

this? A mighty multitude growing ap among us,

of child thieves and of prostitutes, who are scarce out of their leading-strings. Children, numbering by the thousands, who have no home, and "sleep in stables, or carts or elsewhere; who are without friends, except an occasional employer, selling them body and soul, for gain: who were never in a school; whe do not know how to read; who never heard of the Bible, and whose life is steeped in disgusting crime and pollution The writer of this has been engaged of late in visiting our city prisons, and in giving his aid to those gentlemen who are laboring among this class of vagrant children-and he had no conception before of the fearful extent of this evil. These young outcasts and vagabonds crowd every fifthy lane and alley of the city; they infest the piers, till, though thousands of dollars are lost by their petty pilfering, neither police nor owners can do anything against them; they fill the lowest cellars with their precocions debauchery and drunkenness; the jails, station-houses and prisons are packed with them, till the Warden of the City Prison very sensibly says, in the report above quoted, "As it is now, the moral welfare of the delinquents and the interests of society would be better served by dismissign the charges against them than by placing them here under the instruction of able and experienced professors of iniquity." We have seen girls, scarce fourteen years of age, festering with disease in the wards of the syphilitic Hospital of Blackwell's Island; and each day boys and girls are brought on criminal charges before our Police Courts, who in other grades of society would be still in

Mr. Matsell informs us that one of the most ommon of the vile offenses of the city, and one which the Police regulations can seldom reach, is the employment, by old villains, of little girls, to go forth in numbers, and bring in a rich harvest of wages, by submitting to the most debasing pollution.

York! During the last two years the writer of this has

had some considerable apportunity of observing the degradation of Europe, and to him it is sadly ominous of evil that our future society rests on such a basis of guilt and wretchedness. There is nothing in Europe worse than the black side of New-York. The lanes of Liverpool, Westminster and St. Giles; the faubourgs of the Seine, and the suburbs of Vienna, do not any of them present an aspect of such unmingled poverty and inchecked vice as our lowest Wards.

And be it remembered with this fearful addition. -our proletairiat, our outcasts and vagrants are our voters, our future citizens,-almost our legisla-

But the saddest aspect to this, is, that it should egin so with children

Did any of your readers ever enter one of the vagrant schools now being started in the City? You would be surprised. There are no keener and shrewder faces often than those of the vagabond boys of a large city. But they are so old. The furrows of passion, the stamps of disease and want, where there should be the smooth bloom of childhood. The eye, which should be brightened with bovish merriment, cunning, glassy, heavy. Such endless capabilities looking out from all the young faces,-and yet you are sure such a black istory of crime and shame and want before each. Look at this, Christian men! Little girls like

our girls, boys like your sons,-growing up in a ollution and wretchedness such as the mind sickens to centemplate! We talk of labor among Heathen:" and give generously for it, but there re no Heathen like the boys of the Five Points. Boys with the sharpness, the untiring energy of

our American character, and with the tremendous passions and ungoverned vices of savages. There is no romance about labor among them; no idea of tropical odors and oriental scenes; no hereic selfdenial, watched by a Nation. It is plain, dry, hard work; the "odors" are of rotting garbage and foul sewers; the scenes-the dark, reeking, noisome cellars of a great City; the reward-to see a boy, made by God for the same destiny as our own children, put in the way of honest labor, and rising into a consciousness of his manhood and his immortality.

It is easy to talk severely of " resisting temptation"-and to pack these boys away to the prisons and workhouses. Temptation! For them, it has been incessant and infinite to evil. An organization inclining to crime; the lessons of childhooddebauchery and drunkenness; home-a filthy cellar; curses and blows, hard talk and worse practice, want and filth-the influences working on the ripening mind and body. Passions like whirlwinds in the breast, and reason hardly acting. No kind word; no good influence-a choice soon between bitter hunger and crime. These, the vagrant's advantages for "resisting

Work-means of livelihood-a home, are the first things for these children. Preaching and tracts are of little use to the girl who has see where to lay her head, except in the brothel, or to the boy, who can only keep himself from starva-

Of the institutions in contemplation here this purpose, and of those now in successful operation in Europe, we propose to speak hereafter -only calling now the carnest attention of the

friends of humanity everywhere to this matter. No duty to the suffering or the guilty anywhere can for a moment compete with ours to these out cast children at our doors-the children of our kinsfolk-the future citizens of our country.

The Evening Post on Pierce. To the Editor of

FRIEND G.: The Evening Post, of your city, is, I see, doing homage to the Baldmore candidate, FRANK PIERCE. Such a cause befits such a changeling. With all its pretended love of Freedom, no Press seems readier to stab Liberty whenever it can get an opportunity. The Post of the 8th inst. attempts to combat

an assertion of The Tribune, that "there is not a bitterer Pro-Slavery Hunker than Franklin Pierce;" and, with the brazen effrontery which becomes it, it goes on to declare that "Mr. Pierce voted, when in Congress, to respect the Right of Petition as exercised by Abolitionists." If the Editor of The Post will turn to The

Congressional Globe for December, 1835, page 33, it will find a beautiful illustration of Frank Pierce's regard for "the Right of Petition as exercised by Abolitionists;" as well as a direct auswer to its assertion. In regard to the reception of these petitions, and the treatment he would have them receive, he said in the House of Representatives, (vide Globe, as above :)

"It was perfectly apparent that the question must be met, now, or at some future time, fully and explicitly, and such an expression of this House given as would leave no possible room to doubt, as to the opinion and sentiments entertained by its members. He, Mr, P, considered the overwhelming vote of the House the other day, laying a memorial of similar tenor upon the table. day, laying a memorial of similar tenor upon the table as firing apon if THE STAMP OF REPROBATION!" Beautiful regard for the Right of Petition, this!

And so zealously did he play the doughface, as well as the "gagger," that he declared also, in his place in the House : "For one, he was prepared to STAMP WITH DISAPPORA

TION, in the most express and unequireocal terms, the WHOLE movement upon this subject." [The abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.] But hear The Post's idol a little further:

"If the motion to lie upon the table should be per-stated in, he would note for it, though he would ranges () to meet the question in some form which could, by an possibility, he deemed either EQUIVOCAL OF EVASIVE!" (Vide Globe, Dec. 1835.)

That is, Frank Pierce would "prefer" to have the petitioners GAGGED, in the Athertonian style. There would be nothing "EQUIVOCAL OR EVASIVE" in that summary way of playing the tyrant. And can The Post read these despotic sentiments and not blush for its Presidential candidate, as well as for its own false assertion?

The fact is, Frank Pierce was always a doughface. Nay, more. He has always been a petty tyrant of the ATHERTON school-although he has sometimes made the demagogue pretense of being

friendly to freedom. In the House of Representatives, May 26, 1836, FRANK! PIERCE voted for Pinckney's celebrated Gag Resolution, as follows:

" Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, "Resorted, I hat all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers, relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of Slavery or the abdition of Slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon." And for this South Carolina Gag, Frank Pierce

vote . Does The Post hear !) When the name of John Quincy Adams was called, the glorious old man" rose and said : " I hold the resolution to be a direct VIOLATION OF THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, the rules of this House, and the rights of my constituents." This is but a brief outline of the Congressional

career of the great New-Hampshire Doughface. Let The Post look this in the face and reiterate its falsehood, if it can. Let HENRY B. STANTON, traiter to Freedom as he is, study the above pic ture of a man whom he supports for the Presidency-the man who, a few years since, trampled his petitions in the dust and locked a "gag" upon the Hall. What craven spaniels are The Evening Post and Henry B. Stanton. Who, hereafter, will believe their cant about Liberty and the Right of Petition?

Heretofore, I have thought The Tribune too severe upon Henry B. Stanton. But I give it up, and now thank it most heartily for its discerament and noble fidelity. Go on, and lay the lash to the traitors' backs. Disentangle those old petitions which Stanton and The Post once made such a flourish about, and which their Presidential candidate once scraped his feet upon in the Halls of Congress! The great Doughface is well worthy of their demagogue support. But, branded be all traitors to freedom, whether in America or Hun-A FREE-SOILER.

Pierce and Petitions.

The N. Y. Evening Post endeavors to clear Gen. Pierce from the charge of baving opposed the Right of Petition, by bringing up one solitary instance in which he voted not to lay up. in the table a motion to receive a petition in regard to Slavery in the District. That he may have so voted in one we do not propose to doubt. But it suist have been for resound applicable only to that instance—else why is his vote so unformly recorded in all other instances on the side of the opponents of the Right of Petition? We have already quoted three cases in the monthof January, 1877, in which he voted to refuse to receive such petitions, and there are as many more for every month in the session. And in the vote upon the memorable resolution itself, which decreed as follows:

That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions or papers, relaining in any way, or to any extent, to the subject of slavery, or to the aboution of slavery, small, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and no ruarraz action as it is not the subject of all Hunkerized Barnburnerdom can blot it out. The N. Y. Evening Post endeavors to

out.
At the same time Mr. Pierce made some remarks, which show that even at that early day, he was prepared to go all lengths to put down agitation:

When petitions of this character should be received, he would be prepared to act upon them without decay, to reject the prayer of the petitions, to lay them on the table or by them only other direction that may be thought bed elicated to silence the agitators, and to tranquillize the public mind.

We regret to find The Evening Post, whose voice has been so often and so effectively raised in behalf of Liberty of Speech and the Right of Petition, now engaged in this work. That it might, for the sake of other and more important principles, support a candidate whose

in this work. Into it intight, for the sake whose opinions on some subjects were different from its swap we could readily understand and believe; but we did not expect to see it endeavoring to misrepresent those opinions, and to screen him from their consequences by a subterfuge like this. [Albany Evening Journal.]

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS .- There are thirteen religious journals published in the City of New-York. Their respective names, ages and circulation are as follows:

Evangelist (Presbyterian)...... Churchman, (Episcopalian)..... Recorder, (Baptist).
Freeman's Journal and Cath. Register
True Wesleyab.
Protestant Churchman, (Episcopal)... 

Total weekly circulation [Several of these are founded on papers of like faith established many years earlier than would appear

from the above table.]